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| 09/717,553   | 11/21/2000     | Ian B. Malpass       | 0315                    | 1696             |
| 26612 75   | 590 05/16/2002 |                      |                         |                  |
| DANIEL B. RUNK   |                |                      | EXAMINER                |                  |
| 1400 PROVIDENT TOWER ONE EAST FOURTH STREET CINCINNATI, OH 45202 |                |                      | LONEY, DONALD J         |                  |
|  |                |                      | ART UNIT                | PAPER NUMBER     |
|  |                |                      | 1772                    | 2                |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-326 (Rev. 11/00)

Part of Paper No.

Application/Control Number: 09/717,553

Art Unit: 1711

1) Claims 16 and 17 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim must refer back into the alternative only. See MPEP § 608.01(n).

Accordingly, the claims 16 and 17 have not been further treated on the merits.

2) The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

Claims 5, 7 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 5, lines 2 to 3 contain an improper Markush group. Proper language is either 1) selected from the group consisting of A,B, and C or 2) selected from A, B or C. Correction is kindly requested.

4). The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

5) (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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6) Claims 1-10, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tomarin.

Tomarin teach a mat with a carpet top layer and a bottom layer containing round depressions and/or indentations (30). Refer to fig. Nos. 1 and 5 along with column 1, lines 38-50, column 2, lines 41-69 and column 3, lines 56-60.

7). Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Anderson et al.

Anderson et al also teach a mat with a carpet top and the base layer containing depressions (19). Refer to column 3, lines 16-47 and column 4, lines 18-29.

- 8). The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 9). Claims 11, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over either Tomarin or Anderson et al in view of Sumimoto et al.

The primary references teach the invention substantially as claimed. See 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection above. They do fail to specifically teach the difference it hardness and/or the anti-bacterial feature.

Sumimoto et al teaches it is known to incorporate anti-bacterial properties in to mats in order to import this property thereto. Refer to column 4, lines 16-20.

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to the primary references to incorporate and anti-bacterial materials, as is

taught by Sumimoto et al, in order for the mat to have this feature for protection purposes.

The examiner deems the softer lower layer in relation to the top layer as obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art since the top layer has to be tougher than the lower and the lower layer

typically provides the majority of the cushioning effect in mats so it would need to be softer.

8) Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Ex. D. Loney at

telephone number (703) 308-2416.

Loney/LR

May 14, 2002

DONALD J. LONEY

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